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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RECORDS OF JOINT-VENTURE LAW IMPLEMENTATION REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 460, 8 Nov 85 pp 1J-7J

/Text/ As part of its plan to solve the economic difficulties it has faced, in September of last year North Korea enacted the so-called "Joint-venture Law" aimed at inducing capital and technology from the advanced Western capitalist nations.

During the past year, since North Korea made a public announcement of the enactment of the Joint-venture Law, the record of joint-venture projects with foreign countries has shown that there have been more than 10 cases of joint ventures, and 30 more joint-venture projects are currently being negotiated, according to the PEOPLE'S DAILY of the People's Republic of China, dated 8 September.

In evaluating the overall picture of the cases that have been negotiated and that have been realized in the 5 fields that North Korea has designated to be joint-venture areas--industry, construction, transportation, science, and technology--of the 40 negotiated cases in the past year, 26 have been with Western nations, 65 percent of the total number of cases of negotiation.

The number of negotiations conducted by North Korea with Western nations has increased about 2.4 times over the preceding year's 11 cases, and this reveals that the principal target of the joint-venture law is the capital and technology of the Western nations.

Here are the negotiations by country: 18 cases with Japan, 3 with France, 1 with Sweden, 1 with Hong Kong, 1 with Thailand, and 1 with India. Its negotiations with Japan account for 70 percent of the total, and this shows that North Korea places a great importance on inducing capital and technology from Japan.

In terms of the specifics of the negotiations, 19 were for industry, 6 for science and technology, 5 for transportation, 5 for tourism, and 2 for others. Thus, these distributions show that North Korea places top priority on the development of industry.

On the other hand, the number of negotiations undertaken with medium-size Communist-bloc nations reached 14, less than half the number of negotiations with the Western nations. It showed a drop from the number recorded in the preceding year, which was 16.

In spite of North Korea's active negotiations with the Western nations since the enactment of the joint-venture law, it was learned that less than 10 cases have materialized.

At present, six cases have either yielded some positive results or been under construction by mutual agreement, and three others are still being negotiated.

The actual record of achievement by joint ventures so far shows that in collaboration with the Asahi Trading Co., which served as a "window" in trading with North Korea for the affiliates of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in February 1985, North Korea opened the "Paradise Department Store," which has its main store in Pyongyang and 31 chain stores throughout North Korea. The department store handles mainly articles of daily necessity imported from Japan and sells them to foreigners. Following the opening of the Paradise Department Store in March, in collaboration with France's Bernard Construction Co., North Korea began work on building a 46-story tourist hotel on Yangrak Island on the Taedong River. Also in April, the Taedong River General Automobile Repair Plant, which was set up in the form of a joint venture with the Taedong Automobile-related Work Cooperative, run by the businessmen affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, had a ceremony to start the operation of the plant. Also in May, North Korea opened up a small Western-style restaurant with coffee shop in one part of the Chang Kwang Hotel in Pyongyang in collaboration with the industrialists affiliated with the General Association. In addition, agreements reportedly have been reached with Japan and Hong Kong to set up the Nampo Metal Plant with the former and the Hamhung Tire Plant with the latter. Groundbreaking is to take place soon for these plants.

Further, it was learned that negotiations are moving smoothly for a joint venture with France in setting up a wine and beverage plant, a furniture plant with Sweden, and a can-manufacturing plant with Thailand.

However, of the record of achievement in joint ventures, three were with industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and three more are being negotiated with them. Therefore, if these people are excluded, the actual record of achievement of North Korea's joint ventures with foreign firms shows no more than three since it announced the joint-venture law last September.

The basic reasons behind the poor showing in spite of North Korea's active search for foreign investors and technologies for joint-venture projects after the enactment of the so-called joint-venture law are not only that North Korea adheres stubbornly to its system of a closed planned economy but also that its domestic demand is limited. Since such conditions impose difficulties upon the profitseeking Western nations, the attractiveness of North Korea as a place to invest is reduced by half.

Accordingly, in an effort to break the poor record of external cooperation, North Korea is concentrating on inducing investments from Japan in the name of private economic cooperation.

Recently, North Korea's Kim Il-song took a matter-of-fact attitude when he spoke to Kawakasu, chairman of the board of the Nankai Railroad Co., Ltd., and his entourage from Japan. He said: "Economic exchange with Japan is possible in a prudent and realistic manner lest it invite opposition from South Korea, the United States, and the opposition forces within Japan." Seizing that opportunity, it was learned that North Korea asked to conclude technical-cooperation and joint ventures in no less than 13 projects. To secure the inducement of capital and technology from Japan, North Korea hinted at the idea of placing orders for five large-scale plant construction projects, starting with the construction of a 200,000-ton-a-year capacity lead- and zinc-refining facility as bait.

It appears that the reason North Korea has suffered from the unexpectedly poor showing in inducing external cooperation in the past year lies in the fact that without doing anything to reorganize its economic structure, which should have preceded the effort of inducing external cooperation, it has stubbornly adhered to the economic policy line called "self-reliance."

In view of the inseparable relationship between North Korea's policy line of self-reliance and Kim's father-son succession system, the partial liberalization attempt pushed by North Korea leaves a strong impression that its policy is basically transitory in solving the problem of its stagnant economy by inducing foreign investments.

This fact is supported by Kim Il-song's deeply held concern for pushing the joint venture with foreign countries as reflected in his comments expressed in the written interview with the Japanese journal SEKAI last June. His comments included the following: "External economic cooperation, especially economic cooperation with capitalist countries, would invite economic enslavement," "we will never bring in foreign capital," and "if a nation is enslaved economically by another country, it will also be enslaved politically." It appears that in North Korea's understanding of external cooperation in this vein lies a very limited condition--that external cooperation be kept within limits to prevent the impact on North Korea's overall system which may be brought about as a result of a rapid liberalization policy and to prevent disruption of the stability of its system.

But North Korea's economic reality, as it reaches the limit of self-reliance, urgently necessitates the inducement of capital and technology from the outside world, particularly from the Western nations.

Accordingly, in spite of the inevitability of a transformation of its system if North Korea induces Western capital and technology, the reality is that it adopts mutually contradictory policies--on the one hand, it stubbornly guards the existing system, and on the other hand, it opens the door to the outside world. Therefore, the efficacy of its cooperation with the Western world is doubtful, and this has clearly been proven by the record of external cooperation of the past year.

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CSO: 4107/38

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN MASS GAME PROTESTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Aug 85 p e

[Unattributed article: "One Hundred Thousand People and 50,000 Students Mobilized for Gun and Bayonet Mass Game"]

[Text] The South Korean Red Cross delegation had decided to take in some "young people's exercises" at the Moran Stadium on Moranbong after the initial main session was over at 3pm on 27 August, but when the North Koreans had their political and military propaganda card sections and mass games unlike their original promise, the delegation stopped watching and returned to its quarters.

As soon as the delegation arrived at the stadium, which was packed full with an estimated crowd of 100,000 persons mobilized for the event, over 50,000 male and female students of various school levels came out in turn to carry out mass games such as the "march of hardship" depicting the history of the North Korean regime.

In the stands 10,000 students formed a card section depicting such slogans as "the founding of the Korean Workers Party" and "the endless glory of Korea following the great leader and the party" and such pictures as a portrait of Kim Il-song and the flag of the Korean Workers Party, while on the field male students wearing military clothing came out with bayonets to stab boxes and depict battle scenes.

While the mass games were being carried out, revolutionary songs, bugle sounds, and stormy sound effects were broadcast in the stadium through high-fidelity speakers so loudly that the delegates' ears hurt.

As the militant and belligerent operations of the male and female students ranging from second-grade elementary school through the 4th or 5th year of middle school (about 15 or 16 years old) and the roar of the crowd continued, the delegates presented a protest to the North Koreans and left their seats after staying in the stadium for 30 minutes.

The South Korean Red Cross delegates protested that for the North Koreans to have invited them to what they were assured would be only student sports contests, saying what "we are going to show you student exercises at

Moranbong Stadium," and the preparing of such a political propaganda program not only broke a promise but also betrayed the spirit of the Red Cross talks.

At 1 am on the 28th, spokesman Song Yong-tae of the South Korean Red Cross delegation explained the circumstances of the visit to Moranbong Stadium to watch the student exercises and the subsequent departure and said: "North Korea's criticism on the radio of this incident as arrogant and discourteous behavior and as deliberate behavior that has created difficulties for the talks must be considered as having a bad effect on the atmosphere of the talks."

Spokesman Song made the statements while commenting on the midgame departure from Moranbong Stadium and North Korea's subsequent critical broadcasts. He also revealed that both sides agreed to treat the Moranbong Stadium affair as no longer a problem and that even as both sides sat down in a congenial atmosphere to a banquet hosted by North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea broadcast its critical reports, calling the affair "an unbearable insult" and "deliberate behavior," at 8:25 pm that evening.

Spokesman Song emphasized that "both sides respect each other's opinions and have made positive and productive efforts in the North-South talks, but it is essential that in our contacts and in our dialogue each side take care not to place a burden on the other."

Spokesman Song also said that these issues were continuously emphasized during the preparatory process for the ninth main session of the Red Cross talks and that the North Koreans had assured that they would not carry out political actions that would incite or make unhappy the other side regarding issues related to differences in the systems.

In spite of this, spokesman Song said that North Korea invited the South Korean delegates to view a political mass meeting unrelated to humanitarian work at Moranbong Stadium in a clear violation of their promise and, even though both sides had promised not to make an issue of it any longer, the North Koreans subsequently broadcast critical reports of the incident in yet another broken promise.

Spokesman Song added: "However, we do not wish the atmosphere between the two sides to become any more clouded because of this issue."

On the one hand, explaining the course of events that led to the visit to and exit from Moranbong Stadium, spokesman Song said that "originally the schedule provided by North Korea for our delegation's stay in Pyongyang called for them to watch students dance at the Childrens Palace on the 27th, but when our delegation arrived in Pyongyang on the 26th, the North Koreans suddenly notified us that there would be outdoor dance exercises following a tour of the Childrens Palace."

However, on the afternoon of the 26th, the North Koreans sent another notice saying that our delegation would view children's exercise at Moranbong Stadium, at which time, Song explained, our delegation understood that the children's dances scheduled for the Childrens Palace had been moved to Moranbong Stadium.

"However," he explained, "when our delegation arrived at the stadium on the afternoon of the 27th, they unexpectedly found a mass meeting where 100,000 people had been mobilized and also discovered that the program was a mass political meeting unrelated to the humanitarian concerns of the Red Cross," adding that "this is a clear violation of the promise between the two sides not to engage in political affairs."

The banquet hosted by Ho Chong-suk, vicechairwoman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, had been scheduled for 7 pm on the 27th, but it began 1 hour late because of negotiations between the two sides on the issues arising from the stadium incident.

The Peoples Cultural Palace where the banquet was held is the same place where the ninth main session of the North-South Red Cross talks opened that morning.

The chief South Korean delegate, Yi Yong-tok, sat at the center of the main table, flanked on each side by Ho Chong-suk and Yo Yon-ku, vice speaker of North Korea's Supreme Peoples Assembly.

Ho is the eldest daughter of Ho Hon and Yo Yon-ku is the eldest daughter of Yo Un-hyong and the older sister of Yo Won-ku, who had attended the luncheon that day.

In his remarks at the banquet, head delegate Yi said: "We must not block the road of North-South dialogue but rather open it wider so that we can move down the road toward the harmony where all the people can come and go and toward reunification."

Prior to Yi, Ho Chong-suk had told the banquet that "by negotiating hometown visits and art troupe exchanges, the North-South Red Cross talks have brought us great happiness," while adding: "I hope we can yield to each other and face each other more sincerely to achieve even better results."

Ho added that "the only way to ease the pain of national division and family separation is reunification" and emphasized that "the reunification of North and South is the greatest act of humanitarianism."

Ho, who turned 75 this year, appeared quite vigorous and read her remarks from start to finish in a clear voice.

The banquet was held in a slightly strained atmosphere due to the incident at Moranbong Stadium, with the all-female Mangyong-dae instrumental ensemble playing such familiar musical pieces as "Aloha oe," "Toraji," "Carmen," and "Return to Sorrento" in the background.

The attendees totaled 190 persons; most of the North Korean attendees were members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, but also in attendance was the star of the 1930's movie "Arirang," Mun Ye-pong, whose presence attracted much attention.

As soon as the banquet, which lasted for 1 hour and 25 minutes, was over, North Korea's chief delegate, Yi Chong-yul, left with South Korea's chief delegate, Yi Yong-tok, stopping to introduce Mun Ye-pong on the way out.

Mun is aged and now rarely appears in movies, but North Korean attendees explained that he is a first-class "people's actor."

On the morning of the 27th, our reporters met two female college students in their twenties on the street in Pyongyang, but as soon as we tried to talk to the students, North Korean guides sent them away so that the chance for dialogue did not materialize.

The two students had permanents, were wearing one-piece orange skirts with white blouses, and had Kim Il-song badges above their hearts. When our reporters asked, "We are reporters from the South; what do you think of that?" one student answered, "It's been 40 years; we're pleased to see you," at which time a North Korean guide arrived to shut them up and send them away.

Also, we saw black persons on the streets of Pyongyang and we were able to see the people of Pyongyang riding their trolleys to work in the morning.

On the evening news, Pyongyang radio and television reported on the opening of the North-South Red Cross talks in some detail.

In particular, the television broadcast reported on the meeting for about 10 minutes, devoting 9 minutes to North Korea's proposals while barely mentioning that South Korea had presented three items.

This broadcast did not mention South Korea's proposal to establish standing delegations in Pyongyang and Seoul.

North Korea's RADIO PYONGYANG and CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported in comparative detail the movements of the South Korean Red Cross delegation, accompanying persons, and reporters who left for North Korea on the 26th to stay for 3 nights and 4 days.

These North Korean broadcasts provided instant reports unrelated to their regular news shows on the 1:20 pm arrival of the South Korean Red Cross delegation, the publication of the names of the delegates, the visit to Son Song-p'il, North Korea's Red Cross chairman, the viewing of the propaganda film "Pyongyang Today," and the reception at Ongnyu Hall, using such phrases as "they arrived in Pyongyang at 1:20 pm aboard a chartered train" and "they have released the names of those who have arrived in Pyongyang."

Also, beginning at 10 am on the 27th, North Korea reported the news of the ninth North-South Red Cross main session as it began at the Peoples Cultural Palace.

These North Korean reports said that "the ninth North-South Red Cross main session attended by the delegations of both sides has begun, and reporters from North and South, reporters from the General Federation of Koreans in Japan, and foreign reporters are all over the place trying to report on the talks."

9137/9869

CSO: 4107/292

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

COUNTERESPIONAGE, TERRORISM SQUADS--The National Police Headquarters assigned 1,030 policemen specializing in anti-espionage operations to police boxes in big cities as part of anti-terrorist preparations for this year's Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics. In a similar context, the NPH decided to establish anti-espionage sections in 47 police stations whose domains are deemed vulnerable to possible sabotage actions. According to an NPH report to the National Assembly, 156 more police check points will be set up. Police patrol activities will be intensified in 10 mountainous regions and 942 urban areas and 33 exemplary retired policemen will be hired as consultants for anti-espionage operations, the report also revealed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 86 p 8] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CONFLICT FLARES UP DUE TO ASSEMBLYMEN INDICTMENT

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] It looks as if it will not be easy to conclude the controversy over the legality of the actions of two active NDP assemblymen--i.e., were they "instigating demonstrations" or "investigating the scene of a demonstration"--involved in the "incident in front of Koryo University." After the police booked 13 active conspirators including NDP Assemblymen Pak Ch'an-jong and Cho Sun-hyong on suspicion of violation of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations, the affair has become a point of political contention between the government and the opposition and any decision as to the legality of these actions is going beyond the simple dimension of criminal law.

The Police see their actions as a clear violation of present law, but, on the other hand, this is being met by the assertion that for assemblymen, the representatives of the people, personally going to the scene of a demonstration and carrying out an investigation is a natural duty whereby they can grasp the will of the people.

The impact of this incident was already foreseen on 7 September. The DJP itself said it considered the fact that opposition assemblymen went to the scene of the Koryo University demonstration a problem and many took notice that this announcement was received as being very harsh.

The gist of the announcement is that "some opposition politicians appeared at the scene of a campus riot and in arousing leftist radical students and instigating a riot revealed their scandalous behavior of unsensible rash and thoughtless acts," and that they strongly denounced their indiscretion and irresponsibility and urged the government to respond to the illegal actions of these few politicians with strict legal measures.

Once the strongly toned announcement from the party in power calling for legal measures came out, even though it was Saturday, the Public Prosecutor immediately called a meeting and began to discuss this problem. There was an indication that the Public Prosecutor was very worried because the status of those involved was that of opposition politicians, including assemblymen, ex-assemblymen, etc. Therefore, for the moment, they showed caution by ordering the Police to conduct an adequate re-investigation of the scene of the crime.

It has become known that the Public Prosecutor, based on a Police report that even evidence that present law was violated had been secured, finally decided on a directive wherein the active conspirators would be criminally booked. But from beginning to end, they adhered to an investigatory manner that adequately calculated this as a "political incident."

Firstly, based on present law, up until now, in the case of violators of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations, it was customary to arrest them on the scene of the crime. But, it has become known that considering their status, when an investigation of the scene of the crime was finished, the next day, after they secured evidence and decided on the scope of the booking, they took each and every one into custody and the defendants were interrogated.

Presently, the focus is on the contrary opinion of the two sides concerning application of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations. The opposition asserts that Assemblymen Pak and Cho, the former a member of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee and the latter an assemblyman for a local constituency, were only doing the inherent duty of an assemblyman by personally listening to the assertions and demands of students so that these things could be reflected in such parliamentary activities as policy questioning, etc. Moreover, they gave as a precedent the Seoul Mokdong Evacuees incident of last year, where assemblymen went directly to the scene of a riot and conversed with the populace without any problem, even though in the process of doing this there was a clash with police.

Also, as concerns the accusation that they conveyed the message of Kim Min-sok (age 21, presently under arrest)--the Chairman of the National Student Union--to Ho In-hoe (age 21, Chairman of the Koryo University Student Association) and instigated a riot, Assemblyman Pak explained "we never conveyed a message to students," but only conveyed to a Koryo University newspaper student journalist that Mr Ho should refrain from self-immolation, that if Mr Ho turns himself in and is indicted we would provide free legal representation, and that Mr Kim, the Chairman of the National Student Union, in his public trial related with the American Cultural Center incident, asserted that there is nothing disgraceful about the Committee for the three People's Struggle and that it is not pro-communist.

In response to this, the Public Prosecutor is of the opinion that "for them to go to the scene of a student demonstration is itself an act of demonstrating, and furthermore the fact that they shouted anti-government slogans at the scene of the demonstration, that by conveying the message of Mr Kim, who is currently under arrest in connection with the campus situation, to Mr Ho In-hoe, who was then in a demonstration, they instigated students who were in a demonstration, and that they sang songs in front of students all correspond to instigation of demonstrations."

At any rate, there are clear signs that the Public Prosecutor also anguished over methods of criminal prosecution in this case. Firstly, are they to be taken into custody and investigated or investigated without restraint? The Public Prosecutor said that the principle of this investigation was investigation without restraint, but most observers of this incident are of the view that this was due to the status of these men as active assemblymen.

There is also a stratagem to send them to summary trial, but the dominant opinion was that the case itself had already gone beyond this stage, and furthermore it seems that they took into consideration the point that there was something awkward about their status as assemblymen. In the end, the decision to book them without restraint causes one to conjecture on the multiple aspects they worried about.

In addition, on the 10th, the Public Prosecutor decided to preserve the evidence in order to secure the evidence that would refute the assertions of the participants, and the objects of the request for preservation of evidence were the [video] tape of a certain broadcasting station that recorded their actions and slogans in front of Koryo University on the 6th and the content of Mr Kim Min-sok's message that Assemblyman Pak conveyed to the Chairman of the Circle Union, I T'aek-bong (age 22, 4th year student of the Department of Education of the National Language), the statement given by Mr Kim Min-sok (age 22, 4th year student of the Department of Economics), the Chairman of the Seoul University Committee Pressing for a People's Democracy who was the moderator of the Great Debate on the State of Affairs that day, i.e. "I never requested a message be conveyed to me, I knew absolutely nothing about the Koryo University demonstration on the 6th," etc., but the moment it decided to request only the statement by Mr I.

Besides this, there is a movement to secure perfect evidence wherein the Public Prosecutor has directed the Police to subpoena those who along with Mr I received the message in Assemblyman Pak's car--the Chairman of the Student Association of the Law College of Koryo University, Kim Ui-kyom, and a journalist of the Koryo University newspaper, Mr Chong Song-hun--and get a report on the particulars. When considered with reference to possible future connections between student riots and the opposition, the quarrel over the participation by opposition party politicians in a demonstration must be looked at as setting political and judicial precedents.

13222/13045
CSO: 4107/311

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF ILLEGALITY OF PETITION DRIVE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] In the face of a movement towards a full scale petition drive for constitutional revision by the NKDP, the opposition, religious organizations and college students, the Office of the Attorney General classified "actions concerned with constitutional revision" as "canvassing for signatures" and "campaigning for signatures," established guidelines for the regulation and punishment of anticipated concrete courses of action, and on 10 February notified prosecutors and police throughout the country accordingly.

Based on these guidelines, the Office of the Attorney General, as an example, has instructed that in the case of street canvassing for signatures, in accordance with Article 63 Paragraph 2 of the Road Traffic Law (prohibition against the obstruction of traffic) and Article 40 of the Road Law (unauthorized occupation of roadways), violators be sentenced to not more than 1 year imprisonment or fined not more than 500,000 won and 200,000 won, respectively.

The Office of the Attorney General has also advised that if there is a concern that indoor gatherings connected with the drive for constitutional revision will obviously bring about social unrest, then laws regarding assembly and demonstrations are to be applied and those involved are to be severely punished with a sentence of not more than 7 years imprisonment or a fine of not more than 3 million won.

In Article 3 Paragraph 1 Number 4 of the current Assembly and Demonstration Law, there is no provision that distinguishes between indoor and open air (demonstrations).

Furthermore, in the reporting provisions of the Assembly and Demonstration Law, stipulations are made for reporting only open air gatherings. Accordingly, in the future, any attempt by prosecutors to apply this provision to indoor gatherings will raise a legal debate.

The Office of the Attorney General has also instructed that dissemination of leaflets concerned with the petition drive for constitutional revision be regulated on the basis of provisions in the Assembly and Demonstration Law regarding instigation of gatherings and demonstrations, provisions in the Road

Traffic Law regarding obstruction of traffic, and provisions in the Punitive Law of Minor Offences regarding the porpagation of wild rumors--whichever is applicable.

Together with this, the Office of the Attorney General has also ordered that door to door signature canvassing, signature canvassing in subway trains, regular trains and buses, group signature canvassing directed towards participants in a demonstration after a demonstration has been opened, signature canvassing by political parties or social organizations directed towards people moving in and out of office places, etc., be regulated.

Furthermore, it has also sent directives that the posting of all kinds of posters and all indoor and open air gatherings, demonstrations and sit-ins which are part of the campaign for the petition drive for constitutional revision be regulated, and that legislation dealing with the laws concerning assembly and demonstrations, the Road Traffic Law, the Road Law, the Punitive Law of Minor Offences, the Advertising Control Law, etc. be applied.

Moreover, when, with the purpose in mind of canvassing signatures, one trespasses on the residence of another or refuses an order to vacate a premises, it (the Office of the Attorney General) has ordered that Article 319 of the Penal Code (trespassing on a private residence and refusal to vacate a premises) be applied and the offender be punished with a sentence of not more than 3 years imprisonment or a fine of not more than 600,000 won.

When, for the purpose of canvassing signatures, one sets up benches, tables, etc., the Road Traffic Law or Road Law is to be applied and the offender punished with a sentence of not more than 1 year imprisonment or a fine of not more than 500,000 won, and when one obstructs traffic while disseminating leaflets, the Road Traffic Control Law is to be applied and the offender punished with a fine of not more than 50,000 won or either detention or a small fine.

In addition, those involved in other actions concerned with the drive for constitutional revision, actions such as spreading rumors by disseminating leaflets, wearing armbands, shoulder sashes or ribbons, using megaphones, grabbing passersby and soliciting their signatures, etc., are all to be bound over for immediate trial.

By means of these guidelines, the Office of the Attorney General has made it clear that starting with the arrest, investigation and later on the demand for heavy punishment of the leaders, orchestrators and participants of illegal gatherings, demonstrations and sit-ins who attempt to bring chaos to the present constitutional order, the leaders, orchestrators and radicals of illegal gatherings and demonstrations that are accompanied by the destruction of property, arson and other kinds of extreme violent events, and those people who violently obstruct the execution of the official duties of civil servants, it will crack down on all activities related to the drive for constitutional revision.

In Connection with the investigation of the petition drive for constitutional revision, the Office of the Attorney General has also stressed that prosecutors

		Road Traffic Law	Fine of not more than 50,000 won, detention or fine
	Indoor gathering (if concern social unrest will arise)	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won
Other	Use of Megaphones	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
	Sit-ins, etc.	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won
Classification 2: Canvassing for Signatures			
Street Canvassing	Setting up benches, tables, etc., for the purpose of gathering signatures	Road Traffic Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 50,000 won
		Road Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 20,000 won
	Soliciting passersby to sign a petition	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
House to house canvassing	Trespassing or refusing an order to vacate a premises	Penal Code	Not more than three years imprisonment, fine of not more than 60,000 won
	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offenses	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing on subway trains, regular trains and buses	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing directed towards participants of a demonstration	if there is concern social unrest will arise from an indoor or open air gathering or demonstration	Law of Assembly & Demonstration	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won

should positively intervene and participate in an investigation, from the initial stages of an investigation to the selection of the objects of an investigation, the methods of collecting evidence and even the application of laws.

In referring to the signing of a petition for constitutional revision by ordinary citizens, a person connected with the prosecutor's office said that "any action that abets the illegal activities of those sponsoring or promoting petitions for the revision of the constitution can become the object of punishment." He added that "one can not conclude that the act of signing one's name is not an object of punishment."

Office of Attorney General's analysis of "the Anticipated courses of action in petition drive for constitutional revision and applicable legal provisions."

Classification 1: Campaigning for Signatures

General Category	Particular Category	Applicable Law	Punitive Measure
Dissemination of leaflets	Instigation of Gatherings & Demonstrations	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than 5 years imprisonment, fine of not more than 2,000,000 won
	Obstruction of Traffic	Road Law	Fine of not more than 50,000 won, detention or fine
	Spreading Rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Posting of all kinds of posters	Setting up Placards on road	Road Traffic Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 500,000 won
		Road Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 200,000 won
	Setting up banners & posting posters of stickers	Advertising Control Law	Fine of not more than 500,000 won, detention or fine
	Wearing armbands, shoulder sashes or ribbons	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Gathering & Demonstration	Open air gathering and demonstrations	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won

	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing directed towards people moving in and out of office places by political parties or social organizations	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE CORDON OFF NKDP HEADQUARTERS, LEADERS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The NKDP planned to hold a Central Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 20 February at the central headquarters of the party in Inuidong, Seoul, to hold a ceremony for hanging a board for the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision, and to obtain signatures for constitutional revision from the 275 nationwide members. However, the meeting was aborted as the police cordoned off the central headquarters on the evening of 19 February and placed the leading committee members, including the governor, Yi Min-u, and other high-ranking party executives and the party's assemblymen under house arrest on the morning of 20 February.

Governor Yi was placed under house arrest after he was notified in the morning of the 20th by Tongdaemun Police Station chief Im U-sang that the police had cordoned off the central headquarters of the party on the evening of 19 February, that the headquarters had been searched early on the morning of the 20th, and that the Central Standing Committee's meeting scheduled for the afternoon of the 20th would not be permitted.

Governor Yi was asked by police station chief Im to submit the signature register, but he refused.

Also, on the night of 19 February and the morning of the 20th, vice governors Yi Chung-jae, Kim Su-han, Yi Ki-taek, No Sung-hwan, and Choe Hyong-u were notified that they were "being confined to their houses for 1 day on 20 February" by the respective residential district police station. Central Standing Committee chairman Pak Yong-man's house was cordoned off at 8 am on the 20th by the police with a high-decker.

In addition, floor leader Kim Dong-yong and spokesman Hong Sa-dok were confined to their houses by plainclothes policemen from the morning of that day, but Kim slipped out and attended the hearing of Assemblyman Pak Chan-jong being tried in connection with the demonstration in front of Korea University.

A concerned NKDP person said that other regional members of the Central Standing Committee were prevented from departing for Seoul.

In regard to this, Governor Yi said: "Although the Central Standing Committee's meeting could not be held today because of the intervention of police, we will recall one in the near future." He also said: "We will keep, as scheduled, the board-hanging ceremony of the city and provincial branch for the constitutional revision signature drive as well as the convention for reorganization of the district party chapter."

On the other hand, in order to check the fourth meeting of the Central Standing Committee scheduled to be held at the NKDP's central headquarters, the police posted over 300 uniformed and plainclothes policemen around the NKDP's central headquarters at 7:30 pm on the 19th, thereby controlling access to the building, and sealed off the headquarters area by increasing its force to 6 companies of over 950 policemen at 7 am on the 20th.

Based on the warrant issued by the Seoul District Criminal Court on the 13th, the Seoul Tongdaemun Police Station called in three key experts and conducted the second search in the NKDP central headquarters for 1 hour on 5 am of the 20th. During the second search, the police confiscated altogether 64 items, including a hanging board (150 cm by 30 cm) with "Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision" written on it, a signature register for constitutional revision with two NKDP members' signatures including that of Kwak Ho-gun, eight pieces of paper containing provisions for the Committee for Promotion of Constitutional Revision, 22 pieces of printed papers with "Signature Drive for 10 Million People for the Promotion of Democratic Constitutional Revision Including the Direct Election of President," and 32 pieces of printed paper with "Object and Meaning of Constitutional Revision Signature Drive."

During this search, where 48 plainclothes investigators were called in under the direction of Tongdaemun Police Station chief Im U-sang, the police took 8 party members as witnesses, including assistant chief of educational affairs Hwang Chun-gyu, who remained in the building, and they searched the entire areas of the 10th and 11th floors of the Inui building, which is rented by the NKDP, but there was no significant friction with party members.

Because the seizure and search warrant, which is effective for 15 days from the 13th to the 27th, limits the items that can be confiscated to the documents related with constitutional revision signatures, including "The Propectus and Statement for the 10 Million-signature Drive for Constitutional Revision Including Direct Election of the President" and "The register for the 10 Million Signatures for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision." The hanging board, which is not a document, will likely become a subject for criticism.

On the other hand, a law enforcement official said that the police's cordoning off the NKDP headquarters on that day was a preventive measure against a conflict with positive law, because the police warned the opposition party leaders that the Central Standing Committee meeting, which was aimed at pushing the constitutional revision signature drive, was an unlawful assembly according to such related laws as the Assembly Law (Items 3 and 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 and Article 14) and the Police Duty Enforcement Law (Article 6). The official requested cancellation of the meeting, but they kept it up.

NKDP Criticizes

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-dok issued a statement regarding the forced obstruction by police of the NKDP Central Standing Committee meeting of the 20th and stated: "In order to obstruct our party's Central Standing Committee meeting that was scheduled for 2 pm today, the government mobilized hundreds of policemen and illegally placed all Central Standing Committee members, including the first opposition party governor and present assemblymen, under house arrest, thereby creating an inexcusable outrage."

The statement said: "Our party warns that the current government's attitude of decadence actually reveals its true nature as a one-party dictatorship, which will soon be disallowed by people and history." It said: "Once again, in the name of the people, we urge the current government to save itself by clearly setting the direction of democratization with constitutional revision as its core as soon as possible."

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CSO: 4107/096

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER CRITICIZES NKDP FOR POLITICAL UNREST

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Who is Responsible for the Political Unrest?"]

[Text] Watching the recent, political current that started with the unlawful constitutional revision signature drive by the NKDP and other opposition parties, we are reminded once again of how important the politician's responsibility is. The political unrest that some politicians' irresponsible acts brought along implants a frightful sense of crisis in the people's minds, and when we think of its serious effects on the campus and economy, it would certainly be unfortunate.

NKDP governor Yi Min-u makes a gesture of trying to gloss over their position, maybe because they became aware of the worries and criticisms of the people toward the NKDP, which is fomenting the political unrest. It means that since the opposition party politicians will take full responsibility in directing the constitutional revision signature drive, students should be prudent and should look after themselves and that they will stop the signature drive if the government clarifies the so-called democratization schedule. This gives anyone a strong impression of a trick without any persuasive power. If the NKDP is truly worried about the students' sacrifice, it deserves to put an immediate end to the signature drive that instigates the students. It is only lip service to say that they will continue the signature drive, which is really the same as instigating the students, while pretending they are worried about the students' sacrifice.

Election Will Confirm Will of the People

The constitutional issue that presently raises a conflict between the government and opposition parties is not an issue of choice between democracy and non-democracy, but can be viewed as a difference of opinion that surrounds democratic methodology. It cannot be considered democratic if one is forced into a different opinion by physical pressure if such a difference is relative.

People can have different opinions not only about the constitutional issues but also about many other important issues. Likewise, nobody can affirm that his idea is representative of the absolute majority. It can be proven objectively only through the election that is held once in several years. That is why a democratic country has procedures, through the election system, to affirm the true opinion of the people.

The NKDP is requesting the government to present the so-called democratization schedule. Needless to say, this is unreasonable. The existing constitution was enacted with overwhelming support through its enactment procedures where a sufficient number of opinions of people from all walks of life were collected. Equality based on the assertion that only the direct election of the president is democracy can be a viewpoint, but cannot be viewed as the absolute truth.

Will of Government Must Not Be Tested

In order to justify its demand for constitutional revision, the NKDP stands on the people's will that expressed itself in last year's general election of 12 February, but it is only their onesided interpretation. The ultimate result of the people's will must show in the number of Assembly seats. If they wish to show that the demand for the constitutional revision is the will of the nation's absolute majority, as they insist, they will have to find a way to demonstrate their assertion in next election.

In reality, the NKDP's signature drive for constitutional revision has nothing to do with accomplishing the constitutional revision. According to the existing procedures of the constitution, only the president or the assemblymen of the majority on the register can propose a constitutional revision, and there is no way the people can directly propose it. Thus, the signature drive for a constitutional revision will only instigate the people and accelerate political unrest and cannot produce any fruitful results.

When the NKDP turns away from the constitutional procedures and launches a constitutional revision drive through unlawful methods, it will inevitably bring about the intervention of public power. The recent incident was just such a case. If politicians cause an incident to bring legal intervention upon themselves, it would be a foolish act whereby they undercut their political territory themselves. No government will stand idly by when an unlawful incident is encountered. The government must not be led astray by the senseless attempt to test its will. The easygoing ways of acting to test the will of government will result in useless political tension, and then only the people will suffer.

Time To Clarify Political Line

Ever since the founding of our nation, the NKDP has posed itself as a conservative party that carries out the role of the traditional opposition party. Such a conservative party's political line sometimes resembles that of a revolutionary party. This shows up clearly when our opposition party behaves like an opportunist without its own firm philosophy when it deals with changing political conditions.

No conservative politician would dare to imagine that some opposition party politicians blinded by political thirst tried to use a strategy to seize political power by relying on the people's revolution in 1980. Needless to say, the people's revolutionary line could not succeed. It seems that some opposition party politicians have not yet abandoned the fantasy of the failed revolutionary line.

We think it is now time for the NKDP to decide whether it is a conservative party or a revolutionary party. There is no conservative party in the world that attempts to join the radical students who openly insist upon an overthrow of the system and revolution just because they favor a political fight. If a party attempts to overthrow the system of constitutional government through an unconstitutional movement of the people just because the constitution is not pleasant to its taste, it is no longer a conservative party but has already become a revolutionary party.

Any political party that thinks it can speak for every force of the people is too greedy and is dreaming. As it used to be said that a person chasing two rabbits loses both, if one irrationally seeks a political alliance just because it needs a temporary union, it will result in no reliable support at all.

If the NKDP is to stand up to its claim as a conservative party, its methods of political activity should be like that of conservative party, and it must certainly decide where to base its support. In this respect, we think the NKDP should immediately stop the signature drive for constitutional revision and the like, and it should completely revert to the principle of parliamentarism.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER COMMENTS ON STUDENTS' RALLY, INDICTMENTS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Hardline and Radical Forces"]

[Text] Why is the current state of affairs this urgent? The last couple of days, the people, while watching the once again pressing campus situation with eyes of shock and uncertainty, have not been able to properly do the work at hand.

Even in the first part of February, a time too early to designate as the demonstration season, a round of molotov cocktails, stone throwing and tear-gas swept through and was followed by the ruthless mass arrest of 189 male and female college students. It is said that around the same time, following the policy that even simple participants were to be arrested, 24 people who started demonstrations in two locations were either arrested or a movement was made for warrants for their arrest. While this was going on, it is said the Ministry of Education issued a directive prohibiting the reinstatement at school of all students expelled in connection with the campus situation.

The harm that is done to the young who, before the right and wrong of causes and effects are determined, are arrested en masse wherever something pops up that is distressing and the further accumulation of the shadow of uncertainty that accompanies each instance is worrisome. This unpeaceful and brutal situation wherein moderation and reason are pushed back and hardliners stand face to face trying to push the other aside is suffocating.

The people, through some type of sudden association, are only uneasy about how we will make it through March and April. What really will be the results we reap when might collides with might in an ever increasing way. There is probably no one who wants this state of affairs that is becoming replete with premonitions of a crisis. But, that being the case, why do we persist in this way?

I want to believe that both the students and the authorities care for their country. If that is the case, the more such times there are, the more leeway we should take in slowing down and facing our surroundings with reason. It

can never be well advised to irritate each other more than is necessary. Of course, students may protest by asking that when, as students, they feel it is impossible to represent their ideas by means of any legal procedure, can they not, then, help but appeal to such methods? But, the authorities may have decided that they have endured as much as they can and now there is no other way. But the real problem is this; with both sides responding to each other in that way, will a solution ever be found?

If any epoch or society, students, because of their scholarly creativity and youthful freedom, aim for change, therefore it is natural that they take on the role of the vanguard in any social reform and that their desire to criticize and denounce an established system is stronger. If one can not understand this and tries only to suppress it, then the problem becomes more complicated. I also believe that if things are where they belong and if everyone knows what he is to do and then does what is expected of him then there would be less clamor from the campuses.

But, one must also know that not all students approve of the radical demonstrations held lately. We have mixed feelings about the recent analysis of the underground leaflets of some students by the authorities. I am referring to the analysis that says that recent radical student demonstrations go beyond past "student demonstrations" and assume the characteristics of a mass political movement that opposes a free democratic system itself. We do not want to believe that all students want that. But, because there are such slogans and nuances, it is surely a situation well worth worrying about. Moreover, even if that analysis is not the truth, there is a need for students to deeply reflect on their actions and ask why such an analysis did result.

It is also worth wondering whether, when by indiscriminately choosing and using phrases they are fond of in the North, they are inviting irritation or misunderstanding or unwittingly setting themselves up to be used by an impure power, and if neither of these is the case whether their own actions contain a radicalism that many people can not agree with.

If, because their motives are ideologically extreme and their actions radical, the movement for demoncratization itself becomes mistaken for something bad, then those things are not of any use in demoncratization. One's goal must be matched with an ideal but methods must be rooted in reality.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT TO STONEWALL STUDENT POLITICAL ACTIVISM

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Following the realization of the signature campaign for constitutional revision advocated and promoted by some in universities, the opposition party, and opposition circles among Seoul-Inch'on area universities and some opposition members, on 11 February the government ordered that offenders of all such "actions which bring chaos to the constitutional order" be sternly punished.

In order to block both canvassing and signing of the petition, the Police mobilized all police forces and launched an effort to monitor the movements of opposition organizations and universities and the public prosecutor formulated a policy wherein leaders of the petition drive as well as ordinary citizens who merely sign a petition are punished according to the law.

In particular, there is a lot of activity in the Ministry of Education. It issued a "new semester campus stability policy and enforcement directive" that orders the breakup of "impure" campus organizations before schools reopen. In addition, various universities such as the Seoul National University issued emergency work orders to all of their employees and are carefully regulating campus entry by outsiders as well as students.

New Semester Stability Policy of the Ministry of Education

Dissolution of activist organizations: Organizations with political leanings that demand the people's right to exist and constitutional revision are to be dissolved and letters of withdrawal (from such organizations) are to be received from members.

Activist organizations to be dissolved are the "Committee for the Abolition of the Constitution," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Three People's Constitution," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Protection of the People's Right to Exist," the "Committee for the Struggle to Block the Suppression of the Mass Movement for Democratization," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Abolition of the Present Constitution and a People's Congress on Enactment of a Constitution," etc.

When members do not respond to exhortations for dissolution and withdrawal, they are to be reprimanded according to school regulations.

Purification of students who are subject to guidance: After advisors have thoroughly purified the leaders of student associations, opposition circle participants, student activists, and other students who are subject to guidance at each university, a report on the results is to be sent to the Ministry of Education no later than the 25th of this month.

When it is judged that a student who is subject to guidance will not respond to purification and will participate in riots during the new semester, the concerned parties of the university and the parents of the student should discuss the matter, encouraging the student to take a leave of absence from school.

Seoul University reportedly has 800 students who are subject to guidance. The numbers at the other major universities are: 104 at Koryo University, 30 at Yonse University, 60 at Bongsyungwan University, 50 at Tongguk University, 30 at Hanyang University, etc.

Seoul University decided that each of those subject to guidance will be assigned to an advisor who will reorient the student by visiting his home and conducting personal interviews.

Concluding the management of students who are the objects of disciplinary measures: Disciplinary proceedings for students who last year received criminal punishment or were arrested due to rioting in or outside the university are to be concluded prior to the new semester. Academic disciplinary measures for the students involved with the sit-in at the political training center of the DJP, the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy incident and the occupation of the American Commerce Commission last year that were suspended must be imposed before the new semester begins.

The number of students not yet disciplined is 120 at Seoul University, 40 at Koryo University, 30 at Yonse University, 64 at Songgyungwan, 11 at Hanyang University.

Letters of repentance from students who have been warned: As for the 63 students warned for their involvement in the Seoul University's joint demonstration, advisors in each university shall conduct interviews with the student and his parents, receive a jointly-signed letter of self-examination as well as a letter of repentance and submit them to the Ministry of Education by the 15th of this month.

Punishment of the signers of the petition for constitutional revision: The public prosecutor has announced they "depending upon the seriousness of the situation, it will selectively punish even the simple act of signing a petition by ordinary citizens."

Sources close to the public prosecutor's office say that even though the act of signing a petition is in itself not illegal according to present law,

it is anticipated that in the course of signing a petition the law will be violated. For example, if before signing a petition one participates in a gathering calling for constitutional revision and shouts slogans, comes to a demonstration to sign a petition, spreads groundless rumors, or obstructs traffic by standing in long lines, etc., then the Road Traffic Law and the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations apply, and they will be enforced according to the plan.

But, the public prosecutor said it will emphasize preventing such occurrences before they happen over punishment after they happen, and will concentrate the entire security force for this purpose.

Prior to this, on 10 February, the Office of the Attorney General prepared concrete directives to be used in the regulation of the petition drive for constitutional revision and notified public prosecutors throughout the country accordingly.

The Office of the Attorney General divided the movement for constitutional revision into 2 classifications, canvassing for signatures and campaigning for signatures, and announced that, depending on the action, Article 63, Paragraph 2 of the Road Traffic Law (obstruction of traffic), Article 40 of the Road Law (unauthorized occupation of roads), and other concrete regulations would be applied.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRISON TERMS DEMANDED FOR SNU RALLY PROTESTERS

SK080102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday demanded prison terms of up to 2 years for three Yonsei University students involved in a massive protest rally held at Seoul National University in early February.

In a trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Chong Chin-kyu requested a 2-year term for Pak Kun-sik, 22, a freshman who majors in physics.

The prosecutor, however, asked for a flexible prison term, ranging from 18 months to 2 years, for two others on the account they are teenagers, both aged 19.

Although the trial was the first one for the three students, it went on speedily because they promptly admitted to the prosecution charges against them.

The three are among the 85 students accused of playing leading roles in the February 4 demonstration at the state-run university.

More than 1,000 students attended the rally in which they launched a signature-collecting campaign in line with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's call for a constitutional revision.

In addition to the three, 82 other collegians will soon be tried at the district court and at its two branch courts in several groups, court officials said.

They said the number of students to be on trial for involvement in the case is likely to further increase as seven more students are expected to be soon indicted on similar charges. The seven, including O Su-chin, 23, are still being questioned by prosecutors.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION JOINS IN SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK101314 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] The Catholic Council of Social Movement (whose chairman is Che Chong-ku) issued a statement on 10 April, declaring that it will actively conduct a signature collection campaign for the enactment of a democratic constitution by which the people can become masters.

The statement vowed: We reconfirm the signature collection campaign for the restoration of a democratic constitution to be part of our mission based on the gospel, and we will make every effort for this.

The statement also said that the council will expand the signature collection campaign with the united effort of the clergymen, friars, and laymen in churches, seeking close solidarity with the League of the Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, its membership organizations, and all the good people.

The Catholic council of social movement is an association of Catholic social movement organizations consisting of laymen members of the Catholic farmers association, the lay youth association, the national council of church activities for workers, the Catholic council of church activities for the poor urban people, the federation of Catholic students, the youth league of Myongdong church, and the Inchon parish youth association.

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CS0: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITIES URGED TO DETER PROFESSORS' SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK050053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry has urged administrators of universities and colleges in major cities to do their best in preventing the spread of the signature-collection for constitutional revisions among faculty members, officials said yesterday.

Minister of Education Son Chae-sok recently invited presidents of six major universities in Seoul to a restaurant and asked them to actively discourage the signature-collection campaign among their professors.

To this end, Kim Chan-chaе, vice education minister, has also made frequent contacts with university authorities.

In response to the appeals, Yonsei University President An Se-hui reportedly asked seven of its faculty members not to join the sign-in campaign.

Songgyungwan University administrators were also busy appealing to their politically oriented professors to stay away from the drive.

Such moves were also reported in Chonnam University in Kwangju.

Recently, some professors of Korea and Hansin universities issued statements calling for an amendment of the basic law at an early date.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HANSHIN PROFESSORS URGE EARLY CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK030007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The faculty members of Hanshin University yesterday supported an amendment to the Constitution in a statement revealing their position on the current issues.

The statement entitled "Our View on the Issues of Society Today" was signed by all of the 42 professors and full-time lecturers of a Protestant foundation.

The professors called for the realization of political democratization and economic equality as well as early revision of the Constitution for a direct presidential election system.

"The cause of the current student disturbances does not lie in the campus itself but in the political and economic problems of the society," they maintained in the statement.

"Thus, the key for the solution of the student problem should be sought in the realization of political democratization and economic equality."

It is the third time in a week that professors have voiced their political views concerning constitutional revision. Last Friday, 28 professors of Korea University in Seoul issued a statement in support of the constitutional revision. A group of reinstated professors took similar action.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U ASKED TO AVOID VIOLENCE IN NKDP RALLIES

SK090118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of National Police Headquarters, yesterday asked NDP President Yi Min-u to see to it that violence would not take place after NDP rallies upon opening provincial centers for the constitutional revision movement.

Calling on Yi at his house in Samyang-dong early yesterday morning, Kang urged him to advance the rally schedules by several hours from the usual 2 pm so that the crowd can disperse way ahead of sunset.

The police chief also called upon Yi to be "cooperative" in preventing violence at the rally for Inchon and Kyonggi Province on April 26, pointing out that there are a lot of workers who are liable to be radical.

As to Kang's request, Yi stressed that the rallies^a by his party were and will be "peaceful."

Chairing a meeting of the Executive Council later in the morning, Yi prodded party members to share the burden in making the rally a success, saying, "The rally is a struggle for constitutional amendment which will decide the fate of our party."

The NDP will hold a rally to inaugurate the Taejon local branch of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision on April 19.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRIME MINISTER WARNS OF NORTH'S MILITARY BUILD-UP

SK080343 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP)--Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday that the North Korean communist regime views the next 2 or 3 years as the last opportunity for invading the South and has accelerated its military build-up in preparation for a surprise attack.

In a commencement address at the national police college in suburban Seoul, No said, "In consideration of the nation's pending goals and situations, it is imperative for us to firmly establish social stability and order."

It is regrettable, Yi [as received] said that some people have recently tried to solve problems through force and group action, in defiance of law and order. He said that South Korea should not repeat its past experience, when "the very existence of the country was endangered by social chaos and the disruption of national consensus."

"We are facing the national tasks of playing host to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics, which will give our country fresh momentum for launching a great take-off in our national history," the prime minister said.

Those tasks cannot be achieved without social stability and perfect security, he added.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRIME MINISTER RESPONDS TO PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of the 25th, the National Assembly Budget Settlement Committee resumed its meeting and held a final political interpellation for the new years' budget proposals.

At the meeting, Prime Minister No Sin-yong came voluntarily in accordance with an agreement reached between ruling party and opposition party members and with an understanding with them as arranged last week by Speaker Yi Chae-yong. He gave an overall response to the questions raised by the members of the Budget Settlement Committee in the past few days.

Prime Minister No went home late at night after having finished responding to questions; however, the Assembly members of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) remained until around 1 o'clock in the morning and demanded that the prime minister remain and respond to their questions. For a time, they disrupted the meeting by attempting to occupy the platform.

The NKDP declared that unless the prime minister reappeared to respond to questions from the remaining members, who are expected to have further questions, it will boycott the subcommittee activities of the Budget Settlement Committee, which are to begin on the 26th. The prospect is confusing.

In his response to the questions of Pun Hyong-sik (NKDP), Kim Il-yun (Korea National Party), and Kim Hyon-myo (Democratic Justice Party), Prime Minister No said: "Talk of the National Assembly being dissolved next year and talk about a crisis are just rumors without foundation. As to the foreign reports about our high-level officials visiting Pyongyang, we clarified through the Ministry of Culture and Public Information that they were not true." He went on to say: "As to the question of the North-south summit meeting, since President Chun Tu-hwan made a proposal in 1981 for an exchange of visits and a meeting between the highest-level leaders to relieve tension, to stabilize the peace, and to achieve the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, the government has continued to make efforts in that direction. However, at this juncture, nothing specific has come of it. We will continue to try to realize that goal."

On the question of the constitutional revision, Prime Minister No said: "With the end of the presidential term in little over 2 years from now, what the government believes to be the most important issue is the peaceful transfer of power." He went on to stress the government's intention to preserve the present constitution by saying: "The questions of a direct or indirect election system and of whether or not the constitution should be revised should not be given priority over the questions of how to bring about a peaceful transfer of power smoothly and without chaos."

He went on to say: "Since the transfer of power means not only the replacement of the ruling party but also a change of personnel, I cannot agree with the theory that it is not a transfer of power if the ruling party is not replaced."

In response to questions about the background of adopting the indirect election system after the May 17 development, despite the fact that the people's consensus has been for the direct election system since the October 26 development, on which side he thought the will of the people will lie -- the side of the constitutional revision or the defense of the present constitution, he said: "After having overcome the national crisis situation after the October 26 development, and after having reviewed constitutional history, with the consensus of the people, the indirect election system was introduced." He went on to say: "Under a multiparty system like ours, it cannot be interpreted that the people want a constitutional revision simply because the total votes obtained by the opposition parties are more than the votes received by the Democratic Justice Party (DJP)."

The prime minister stated that he did not plan to hold a special election. He said: "I do not believe that a special election for the National Assembly seat in the Western District of Kwangju should be paid for from the reserve fund. I want you to know that the election fund is not included in next year's budget."

In connection with the question of the central headquarters of the New Village Movement, Prime Minister No said that "the government will reduce government subsidies as much as possible."

Minister of Home Affairs Chung Suk-mo said: "For the sake of the balanced development of the nation, the need to elevate the status of the city of Kwangju to the level of a directly administered city has been recognized. Under the plan to elevate it to the status of a directly administered city next year, details are being studied."

In response to the testimony of Prime Minister No, Assemblyman An Yong-hwa (DJP) asked a supplementary question as follows: "The permits for golf grounds should not be given to special individuals, whoever they may be, and this question should be handled on the basis of openness." He went on to say: "As for the New Village Project, we have reached a stage where new evaluations should be made as to which areas should be curtailed or expanded. I hope that the government will take another detailed look at the administrative reform plans." In response, Prime Minister No said: "I will definitely keep that in mind."

On the 25th, the Finance Committee adopted the budget proposal as originally submitted by the government with the attachment of a minority opinion on the revenue part of the budget proposal. It also raised questions on the policies related to the Bank of Korea and other organizations under the Finance Ministry.

In response to the questions raised by Song Yong-sik (DJP) and Kim Tong-kyu, Yi Taek-hi, Yi Yong-chun, Sin Chae-hyu, and Kwon O-tae (all KNDP), Chung Yong-ui, vice minister of finance, responded: "It is true that the life insurance premium rate is high because it has been a while since the experience table of life, which is the basis for the present rate of life insurance, was last made. He went on to say: "The ministry plans to complete the compilation of a new experience table of life in 1987 on the basis of the data from 5 years beginning in the year 1982, but before that, the ministry plans to compile a summary experience table of life based on the data of 3 years and to use it from the beginning of the coming year."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY LEADERS TO DISCUSS FORMING PANEL FOR CONSTITUTION

SK080110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the three major political parties will huddle together today to discuss pending political issues, including the formation of a parliamentary ad hoc committee on the constitution.

The meeting will be held at the invitation of House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong at a Seoul hotel ostensibly to hear the results of Yi's official visits to three Latin American countries last month.

The representatives are Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and Rep Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

With regard to the House panel on the basic law, the ruling Democratic Justice Party proposed yesterday that it be named "special committee on the deliberation of the Constitution."

But, the overture, which was made in a meeting of three parties' floor leaders, was rejected by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Rep Kim Tong-yong of the NDP claimed that the NDP agrees on the principle of organizing the panel, but its name should contain the word "amendment" in order to make clear the intent to rewrite the basic law.

The DJP-proposed title reflected a subtle change from the originally-suggested name of "special committee on the Constitution."

As the proposed new name was vetoed, Rep Yi Se-ki of the DJP said that it is hoped that the parties will create the panel first, and discuss the name later.

As to the question of when the panel should exist, the DJP whip suggested that the issue be discussed after organizing the panel without any condition.

Rep Kim again rejected the offer, holding fast to his party's earlier position that the activity of the panel should be concluded within this year.

However, he told reporters after the meeting, "We will not insist on the deadline of 1986, if the DJP guarantees that the successor of the incumbent president, whose official tenure ends early 1988, will be elected under a revised Constitution adopting the direct presidential election system."

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT CHON DEPARTS FOR WEST EUROPE TOUR

SK050908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday embarked on a four-nation European tour that will take him to Britain, West Germany, France, and Belgium.

A Korea Air (KAL) jet carrying First Lady Yi Sun-cha and a 17-member official entourage took off from Kimpo International Airport on a 13-day trip to Europe. The president and his party, including Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, will arrive in London Monday, after stopping overnight in Vancouver.

More than 350 representatives of all walks of life in the Korean society, including leaders of the three government branches and foreign diplomats assigned to Seoul, turned out at the departure ceremony at the airport.

Arriving at the airport, the president and the first lady were greeted by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Government Administration Minister Chong Kwan-yong. Chon inspected the honor guard with No amid the 21-gun salute.

After a 4-day official visit to Britain and a 3-day official visit to West Germany, Chon and his party will make a 3-day unofficial visit to Lausanne, Switzerland, from April 12 to 14.

Chon, who will become the first Korea head of state to make an official visit to a European country, will also visit France from April 14 to 16 and Belgium from April 16 to 18. The presidential party will return home on April 21, after a 3-day stopover in Seattle, the United States.

In a statement at a departure ceremony for Chon at Kimpo International Airport Saturday afternoon, Chon said that his visit will "add a new dimension--in the form of Atlantic diplomacy--to the nation's foreign relations, which have been vigorously promoted in recent years."

"As our influence in the community of nations grows day after day, it has become imperative for the republic to seek the development of new relations with the European countries," Chon continued. "In response to that [as received] dictate of the times, I have long mulled over the idea of elevating

the traditional friendly relations with these nations into a closer partnership based on the principles of reciprocity and equality."

Chon said that in the meetings he will hold with the leaders of the four European countries he will visit, he will develop common approaches to dealing with the matter of ensuring security in Northeast Asia, especially in Korea, which is a pivotal area.

"I also intend to reaffirm the support of these friendly nations for our endeavors to engage North Korea in direct dialogue and also for our formula for peaceful unification," he added.

During his 12-day tour of the four European nations, Chon will hold summit talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

While in Paris, he is also scheduled to meet with Jacques Delors, president of the European Community Commission.

In addition to the summit talks, Chon will be the guest of honor at luncheons and dinners hosted by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and King Baudouin I of Belgium.

In his statement at Kimpo airport, Chon also said he will place much emphasis on economic matters during his trip to Europe: "To ensure national survival in the vortex of an international economic war now being intensified by a mounting tide of protectionism in the industrial world and to maintain our advancement into the forefront of development, it is imperative to diversify the nation's economic partners, while enhancing the international competitiveness of its industry."

He said that South Korea must drastically reinforce substantive economic cooperation with the European community in which the four nations he visits play leading roles.

Chon also said he will take advantage of his European visit, using it as an unprecedented opportunity to boost South Korea's trade with the European countries, based on the principle of free trade.

"I also intend to do my very best to accelerate the introduction of advanced original European technologies with the aim of raising the international competitiveness of Korean industry and of facilitating our progress into an age of sophisticated industrialization," the president added.

He said he will also try to expand cultural exchanges, as well as close cooperation, with the leaders of the four nations he will visit in order to ensure the success of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Chon called on the Korean people to extend "special cooperation and encouragement" to him during his trip, saying that the driving force for the national development can only be derived from firm stability and unity, rather than from division and instability.

He expressed his ardent hope that politics will fulfill its genuine role of inspiring the people with hope by even more faithfully carrying out its intrinsic task of pooling and cultivating national energies and resources.

"We should all reflect upon the fact that to persist in the old habit of fomenting confusion in disregard of such a public yearning would not only be a grave offense against the people but also an invitation to political bankruptcy," he said.

A 34-member private economic cooperation mission that will include Chong Chu-yong, president of the Korea Federation of Industries, will accompany Chon on his trip to Europe in order to promote substantial cooperation between Korea and the four European nations through talks with European economic leaders.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim and other cabinet ministers accompanying Chon will hold separate or joint meetings with their counterparts in the host countries to discuss in detail ways to implement the main points agreed upon in the summit talks.

Chon's agenda will also include the conclusion of bilateral agreements with West Germany on atomic energy cooperation and science and technology cooperation, and the signing of a memorandum with Britain on bilateral technical cooperation.

Other members of the official entourage are Yi Won-kyong, foreign minister; Kum Chin-ho, trade and industry minister; Chon Hak-che, science and technology minister; Pak Yong-so, secretary general to the president; An Hyon-tae, director general of the presidential security service; Yi Yong-il, chief secretary to the president of the Democratic Justice Party; Gen Chong Chin-kwon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; Kim Pyong-hun, senior protocol secretary to the president; Sakong Il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; Chong Ku-ho, presidential spokesman; Dr Han Yong-chol, presidential physician; Chang Myong-kwan, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Kim Sok-kyu, presidential secretary for political affairs; Kim Song-yik, presidential press secretary; and Chang Man-sun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Bureau.

The official entourage will also include Kim Yong-chu, Korea's ambassador to Britain (in Britain); Chong Sun-kun, ambassador to West Germany (in West Germany); Yun Ok-sop, ambassador to France (in France); and Sin Chong-sop, ambassador to Belgium (in Belgium).

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT CHON COMMENTS ON POLITICAL GOALS IN CANADA

SK060610 Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Vancouver, Canada, April 5 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Du-hwan said here Saturday he would endeavor to "solidify the foundation of the stability of the nation and open a new chapter for the development of democracy in our country" no matter how difficult the job would be to perform.

In a reception he hosted at the Point Grey House here for Korean residents in Canada, Chon said his resolution to achieve the peaceful change of power in 1988 was firm and called for the reconciliation and unity of the Koreans both at home and abroad to achieve the national tasks.

Chon said that he would do whatever he can "with action, not merely with words," to "achieve the long-cherished wish of the people (for the peaceful change of power)."

He arrived here earlier in the day for a stop-over en route to Britain, the first leg of his four-nation European tour. He is scheduled to leave here for London Sunday afternoon after attending a luncheon to be hosted by the governor-general of Canada.

Chon pointed out that the North Korean threat, as has been manifested when Pyongyang called off the inter-Korean talks citing the Team Spirit exercise, has posed a great obstacle to fulfilling the national tasks of realizing the peaceful transfer of power and of staging the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

The president stressed the need for the reconciliation of the Koreans both at home and abroad to help achieve the tasks.

"All the people at home are pulling efforts to make this year's Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics a success and to create a new history of national unification and advancement in the 21st Century," Chon said.

"The resolve of myself and our government to establish a tradition of peaceful change of the government for the first time in Korea's political history is also unswerving."

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TV SUBSCRIPTION FEE REVIEWED

Collection of Viewers' Fees

SK080711 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP)--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday submitted a bill to the National Assembly calling for the suspension of the mandatory collection of subscription fees for Korea Broadcasting System (KBS).

KBS, in defending the collection, Tuesday emphasized its role as a public broadcasting organization devoted to the public's interests. In a statement, KBS said it is neither a state-run organization financed by the government nor a private commercial broadcasting company operated through ad revenues from for profit-making purposes.

The opposition-sponsored bill is known to be linked to a campaign launched by some Christian groups to boycott the payment of the monthly viewing fees.

KBS collects subscription fees not as payment for its programming services, but as a mandatory fee for the possession of TV sets, the KBS statement explained.

It is a longstanding practice in many countries to collect subscription fees from television viewers, according to the statement.

With the revenue it brings in through subscription fees and advertising, KBS airs social, cultural, and educational programs in the Korean language for Korean residents overseas and 11 foreign-language programs for foreign listeners and FM music programs without inserting commercial ads. KBS also provides its regular programs through channels No 1, 2, and 3.

A large portion of the budget has been earmarked for coverage of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul.

In its statement, KBS emphasized the need for broadcasting commercial ad programs. It said that the transmission of commercial ad programs is essential to KBS's ability to meet its huge financial needs and to keep from passing its financial burden on to TV viewers.

KBS pointed out in the statement that many countries transmit ad programs, in addition to the collection of subscription fees. Ad programs not only provide necessary information that is helpful to the everyday lives of subscribers, but they also stimulate the production of businesses.

Although some people assert that KBS must choose between the collection of subscription fees and the transmission of ad programs, their assertion reflects the fact that they do not understand the function of KBS as a public broadcasting organization, according to the statement.

Subscription fees account for 46 percent of KBS's annual revenues, which are expected to total 299 billion won (350 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 855 won) this year. Another 51 percent of its revenues come from commercial advertisements.

The total budget includes 44.8 billion won (15 percent) for production costs, 38.8 billion won (13 percent) for the maintenance of facilities and equipment, 30.6 billion won (10.2 percent) for the production of ad programs and other related businesses, and 58 billion won (19.4 percent) for personnel expenses.

In addition, the budget includes 34.3 billion won (11.5 percent) for depreciation, 32.9 billion won (11 percent) for the repayment of interest and principal, and 41.1 billion won (13.7 percent) for the transfer of facility investments, according to the KBS statement.

The owners of TV sets are required by law to pay the monthly subscription fee of 2,500 won (2.80 dollars) to KBS. The fee is lower than the annual subscription fees of 72,000 won (84.21 dollars) in Britain, 73,000 won in West Germany, 64,000 won in France, and 60,000 won in Japan.

Amendment To Abolish Fees

SK080058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will introduce today the amendments to the Korean Broadcasting System Law, seeking to abolish the television subscription fee currently collected by the state-run TV station.

The amendments also call for the independence of management and operation of the KBS from the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Specifically, the amendments stipulate that the minister of culture and information not be a member of directors of the state-run TV network.

The draft amendments, approved at an NKDP leading officeholders' meeting yesterday, further demand the executive board of the KBS be composed of persons recommended each by the National Assembly, the judiciary branch, academic bar association, and cultural circle.

The amendments are part of the opposition party's efforts to fight what it termed KBS's biased news reporting, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said.

Hong said the state-run TV network can be "adequately" operated only with profits from commercials.

In addition to submitting the amendment bill to the National Assembly, the main opposition party plans to work out measures to push for a campaign to boycott the KBS-TV programs and not to pay the subscription fee.

At present, each household with a color TV set pays 5,000 won per 2 months for the subscription fee.

Catholic Laymen Join Boycott Campaign

SK101255 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Catholic council of laymen's apostolic service (whose chairman is Han Yong-hui) issued a statement on 10 April, disclosing that it has decided to conduct a campaign of boycotting the payment of the Korea Broadcasting System [KBS] television listening fee with the 2.3 million Catholics across the country actively participating in it.

The said council claimed in the statement that the KBS collected the fee on the premise that it would not carry advertisements, that the KBS failed to report in a fair manner, and that since the listening fee is burdening the people in two ways, it is quite proper for the people to boycott the payment of the fee.

In the statement, the council also asserted: In our country today, freedom of the press--a basic human right--has been encroached upon, and the press is unable to report fairly. The democratization of the ROK is possible only when freedom of the press and fair reporting are guaranteed. The statement called for the normalization of the function of the press.

NKDP Orders Boycott Campaign

SK110029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday sent written instructions to its local offices to launch a campaign to boycott state-run KBS-TV programs and to refuse paying TV viewing fees.

According to the instruction, the local offices will publicize the partiality of the KBS in news coverages.

All members of the party will put "Boycott KBS" stickers on the front doors of their houses.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a supporting group for the opposition party, also resolved to kick off a similar campaign in union with other dissident groups and religious organizations.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WOMEN ACTIVISTS FORM COMMITTEE--A group of feminist activists formed a "Committee for a Democratic Constitution" in an assembly held at the Christian Hall in central Seoul yesterday. The woman leaders also revealed a list of 325 women who signed a petition for a constitutional amendment to provide for direct presidential elections and broadened rights for women. The participants in the gathering included Mrs Yi Tae-yong, director of the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relationship, and Mrs In Chae-kun, the wife of dissident leader Kim Kun-tae, who is now in jail for violation of the National Security Law. In a statement issued following the meeting, they contended that the ruling camp's proposal for constitutional debates in 1989 is an "evident abuse of right" by the current regime whose tenure expires in 1988. "The ruling Democratic Justice Party threw away its campaign platform to guarantee the revision of the Family Law and ensure more job opportunities for women," the statement also said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 86 p 8] /9599

CITIZENS' REACTION TO NKDP RALLY--Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party analyzed yesterday that Taegu citizens were "cool" to the rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to open its Taegu office for the promotion of constitutional amendment. Rep Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary general, claimed, "The NDP rallies began to lose heat after the one held in Kwangju on March 29." He insisted that the NDP "attempted to agitate a commotion in Taegu but citizens showed cool reaction to the NDP's scheme." Rep Yi Chi-ho, chairman of Taegu and Kyongsang-pukto branch of the party, who had been to Taegu to watch the rally himself, claimed, "I found that the fever for the constitutional amendment went down." Party officers alleged that the number of participants in the Taegu rally was only 7,000, and of them, 2,000-3,000 were NDP members who were mobilized to the city. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Apr 86 p 4] /9599

REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED JOURNALISTS--Vice Culture-Information Minister Kim Yu-hwan pledged yesterday that the government will make efforts to reinstate journalists dismissed from their posts in 1980. He said it in answer to a petition for the restoration of "dismissed journalists" introduced by Rep Pak Sil of the opposition NDP at the subpanel for petition deliberation of the House Education-Information Committee. "In order to heal the wound of the unhappy days in 1980, the government will ask for cooperation from news media and implement administrative guidance to return them to their former

positions," Kim said. He made it clear that their rights for survival" should not be encroached upon for any "political reasons," according to members of the subcommittee. They said that the Culture-Information Ministry promised to report the results of its efforts to the National Assembly. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CONTINUE UNTIL FIRST HALF OF YEAR

SK050106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said yesterday that the current trend of increased exports would go on, at least during the first half of the year.

"As far as there is no change in the present international economic circumstances, the increase in exports will continue," he said in reply to a question by lawmakers in the Trade-Industry Committee of the National Assembly.

"So, the government expects that the nation's total exports for this year would surpass the year's target of \$33 billion by \$300 million to \$800 million," he said.

He told the panel members that exports in January and February had registered an increase rate of more than 30 percent, higher than foreign competitor nations.

Asked if the three major car manufacturers, Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, would engage in "excessive competition," he said that he sees no such possibility as exports of cars are in good shape.

He said, "Hyundai is expected to export 290,000 cars, Daewoo 100,000, and Kia 80,000 next year."

"As their increased investment in production facilities is targeted on export, there will be no excessive competition, great enough to disturb the domestic industry," he said.

Nine other standing committees continued to be in session, inquiring of relevant ministries and government offices about their business.

The standing committee activity ends Monday after two day's recess, today and tomorrow.

In the Defense Committee, Defense Minister Yi Ki-pzek said that "appropriate measures" would be taken against those who were involved in an incident which

took place at a dinner for the members of the House Defense Committee on March 21.

However, he did not elaborate on what the appropriate measures will be.

He expressed his regret over the act of violence on the guests of the party.

However, lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded that the minister make an apology in the presence of Army Chief of Staff Gen Pak Hui-to.

They also claimed that Rep Nam Chae-hui of the ruling Democratic Justice Party should explain the incident in the session.

The Finance Committee managed to open its session after it was aborted for 3 days in a row over Chairman Kim Yong-tae's role in passing a tax bill last year.

Members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party agreed to attend the session, as Kim promised that he would make an official apology for the passage of the Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption last year.

In the Education-Information Committee, Rep Pak Sil of the NDP claimed that universities should be given the right to screen their entrants themselves.

"Entrance examination by universities should be held by each university according to its tradition," he said.

The Legislation-Judiciary Committee voted to pass a bill on the "establishment of an appellate court each in Pusan and Taejon."

According to the bill, Pusan, the second largest city of the nation, will have an appellate court no later than 1 September 1987 and Taejon, 1 September 1992.

The Standing Committee failed to meet as the rival members are pitted against each other over the DJP's plan to lay its draft amendment to the Assembly Law before the panel.

The panel was about to deliberate an opposition resolution calling for the creation of a special House committee to investigate the Defense Committee's dinner incident.

In the Home Affairs Committee, NDP lawmakers attacked the Seoul City Hall for its plan to construct three monuments to commemorate the Seoul Olympics at the cost of 900 million won while the city is suffering from debts of 2,000 billion won.

Mayor Yom Po-hyon told the panel members that his city government is planning to allow children to enter the Nam (south) Seoul Grand Park free of charge.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LABOR MINISTRY TO LOBBY FOR ILO MEMBERSHIP

SK070204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 7 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Labor Ministry plans to lobby for Korea's membership of the International Labor Organization (ILO), a specialized U.N. agency, in order to boost its labor diplomacy, a ministry official said Monday.

To pave the way for its admission into the ILO, the ministry plans to hold an international labor conference here in October aimed at boosting international cooperation in the field of labor, the official said.

The ministry will invite 52 representatives of Asian, African, and Pacific nations, as well as international labor organizations, to the Seoul labor meeting, according to the official.

The invitees will include 24 labor ministers and vice labor ministers, 24 other high-ranking labor officials and four representatives of such international labor organizations as the ILO, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Organization of Employers, he added.

During the Seoul meeting, the ministry will discuss Korea's labor situation and its rapid economic development, he said.

The ministry will also hold discussions with labor officials from non-aligned and Middle East countries during the meeting in an effort to persuade them to support Seoul's bid to enter the 150-member ILO, he said.

In addition, the ministry will send a resident-official to the Geneva-based ILO headquarters, the United States, and Europe every year in response to the trend toward specialization and internationalization of labor and to find new labor markets abroad, the official added.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, NORTH JOIN ASIAN GROUP AT UNITED NATIONS

SK030731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] New York, April 2 (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday joined the Asian Group, an unofficial regional U.N. Council, taking another step toward its goal of gaining membership in the United Nations.

In a closed-door session at the U.N. headquarters here, the Asian Group, which comprises Asian U.N. members, decided to accept the membership of South Korea, North Korea, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Neither South Korea nor North Korea is now a member of the United Nations.

The function of the Asian Group is to exchange and coordinate views among members on major issues presented to the U.N. plenary session and to recommend Asian candidates for membership in special U.N. agencies or organizations.

The simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the Asian Group will give both Seoul and Pyongyang an informal forum for making contacts with each other at the United Nations, a South Korean diplomatic official said.

South Korea has served as a member of the Transnational Corporations Committee, which falls under the auspices of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, since 1982. It was chosen as a member of the U.N. development programme last May.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES AKIHITO VISIT--Seoul, 3 Apr (KYODO)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won Kyong told a National Assembly committee Wednesday that Japanese Crown Prince Akihito's visit here should help the two countries to cooperate "as true neighbors." Yi was answering questions from opposition members of the Foreign Relations Committee who said the South Korean people do not welcome a visit by Akihito without a clear apology from Japan for its past colonial treatment of Korea. The foreign minister said, however, the royal visit would bring friendly relations between Japan and South Korea to "a new dimension." Japan and South Korea are negotiating on a visit by the crown prince this fall. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 3 Apr 86] /9599

CSO: 4100/177

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WITH JAPAN WORSENING--Seoul, 18 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese yen's rise in value has worsened South Korea's trade balance with Japan, official figures showed Monday. South Korea's trade deficit with Japan came to 207 million dollars in October, up 58 percent from a year earlier; 304 million in November, up 27 percent; 365 million in December, up 75.5 percent; and 299 million in January, up 8.3 percent, according to the figures released by the Economic Planning Agency. The yen rose 33.1 percent in value against the Korean won between October and February, the figures said. Korean business expanded imports of industrial materials and machineries from Japan in anticipation of further appreciation of the yen, officials said. [Text]
[Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Increase Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] In his New Year Address this year, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented the task for devoting a great effort to light industrial development and decisively increasing production of consumer goods.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "This year and for several years ahead, we must make a great effort to develop light industry, decisively increase production of consumer goods, facilitate more rapid growth in production of agricultural and fish products and make a more ample and comfortable living for the people."

Increasing consumer goods production is a requirement for further raising up the lives of the people.

We must develop light industry at a quick pace and produce many kinds of good quality consumer goods to make the lives of the people more comfortable and civilized. Thus our party turned its utmost attention to industrial development in the past. Through construction of numerous modern central industrial factories and local industrial plants under the wide leadership of the party, the material and technological base of industry has been incomparably strengthened and production of consumer goods has been rapidly increased. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with this.

In order to completely satisfy the daily increasing demands of the peoples livelihood, light industry must be rapidly developed and good quality consumer goods must be produced on a wide scale. This must be done to be able to display on high the excellence of the socialist system.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must engage, one and all, in the struggle to develop light industry with the firm assurance that it is when they proceed under the wise leadership of the party that they will bring about new changes in production of consumer goods.

One of the important questions arising in further developing light industry is decisively increasing consumer goods production.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must vigorously wage the struggle to increase consumer goods production with the attitude of masters responsible for the lives of the people.

The textile industrial sector must take chemical fiber produced in our country such as vinalon and staple fiber and make a great quantity of various kinds of cloth and knitted fabrics which are soft and attractive and meet people's tastes. Likewise the clothing industrial sector must properly make all kinds of attractive and good looking fitted clothing for children, students and adults.

The foodstuffs industrial sector must produce a large quantity of side dish processed goods, baby food and various kinds of soft drinks and the shoe industrial sector must make many more shoes specifically for men and women and various ages, seasons and occupations. Likewise, the light industrial sector must make a lot of housewares and household goods such as clothes closets and bedding closets which are urgently needed for the everyday use of the workers.

Along with this, household goods shops, cottage industry teams and sideline work teams organized in factories and enterprises, cities and workers districts and cooperative farms in various sectors of the national economy must further increase production of household goods and foodstuffs, including daily necessities and sundries.

Together with increasing the quantity of consumer goods, their quality must be elevated.

The light industrial sector must constantly elevate the level of technical competency, actively introduce new technology and further elevate the quality of goods one step higher.

Mobilizing and utilizing the latent production force presently available is one of the important ways for further developing light industry.

The latent productive force of factories in light industry is very powerful in our country today. Just by using this effectively, consumer goods production could be further increased with no increase in state investment.

To make effective use of the latent production force already present, equipment management must be well performed.

Equipment is an important means of production. Factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector must check out the state of their equipment on a normal basis, perform timely repair and maintenance on their equipment and provide an ample supply of spare parts.

To perform equipment management properly, it is important to vigorously wage the "Campaign to Create Model Machines of Loyalty Emulating the No 26 Lathe." Factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector should bring about a new transformation in equipment management by more vigorously carrying out the

campaign to create model machines which has highly demonstrated its excellence in practice already.

How to make use of the latent production force in factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector wholly depends on the functionaries and workers of this sector.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must mobilize and use internal reserves to the maximum and thereby produce many more consumer goods with the equipment, manpower and materials on hand.

Modernization of light industrial factories is one of the important ways to increase consumer goods production.

We must modernize light industrial factories so as to produce many more good quality consumer goods without entailing large resources. The mass technical innovation campaign must be vigorously waged in the light industrial sector and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production process must be attained. In the production process, the rational and efficient must replace the irrational related processes such as pre- and post-processing perfected and a proper balance set between the basic production process and ancillary production processes.

To increase consumer goods further, it is necessary to provide a sufficient amount of raw and processed materials and fuel to the light industrial factories.

The chemical, coal and metallurgical industries bear the heavy responsibility for providing raw and processed materials and fuel for light industry.

The chemical industrial sector must normalize production at a high level produce and provide a greater quantity of various kinds of chemical goods needed to develop light industry, such as chemical fiber, plastic compounds, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate. The coal industrial sector must likewise deliver coal to the light industrial factories on a timely basis. In addition, the metallurgical industrial sector must provide timely delivery of iron and steel for use in consumer goods production.

To settle the question of raw and processed materials sufficiently for light industry, it is important that light industrial factories set up their own raw materials bases.

Local industrial factories should not merely expect the center to provide all their raw and processed materials but should set up and properly manage bases for homemade and natural raw materials in keeping with the concrete situation of their locality and utilize homemade and raw materials effectively. Along with this, medium and small factories must be well equipped in the localities and a large amount of various kinds of raw and processed materials necessary for local industry must be produced.

The task of increasing consumer goods production is a rewarding work for preparing a comfortable and civilized life for the people.

Let us all uphold the party's leadership and bring about a new transformation in consumer goods production by rushing ahead as the chollima at the "speed of the eighties."

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